



April 4, 2017

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COCA News and Announcements

[New COCA Email Messages and Banners](#)

COCA has a new look! We invite you to familiarize yourself with COCA's new banners and encourage you to email us at coca@cdc.gov with questions, comments, and feedback on how we can better prepare clinicians to respond to emerging health threats.

Archived COCA conference calls are available at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp. Free continuing education (CME, CNE, ACPE, CEU, CECH, and AAVSB/RACE) is available for most calls. For more information about free CE, visit emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp

CDC Emergency Response

2016 Zika Virus Response



General Resources

[NEW: CDC and Thailand Partnership Improves Lab Testing for Zika Virus](#)

Thailand, a tourism hub in Asia, demonstrates how the interconnectedness of the world today makes it easy for viruses to travel across borders. In 2013, tourists returning home not only brought back souvenirs from their vacation, they also tested positive for Zika virus (Zika) infection, which spurred Thailand's Ministry of Public Health to ask CDC for help to improve its laboratory testing capabilities for Zika and other viruses such as SARS, avian influenza. Now the country is one of the first in Asia with the ability to test for Zika.

[Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers](#)

CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.

[Key Messages—Zika Virus](#)

A collection of the most up-to-date, cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak.

[Print Resources in Different Languages](#)

CDC fact sheets and posters for distribution to patients are available in Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Creole, Korean, and other languages. These resources cover a variety of topics, including travel information, insect repellent, sexual transmission, and mosquito control.

Clinicians Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age

[When Should Pregnant Women Be Tested? Widget](#)

CDC has designed an [algorithm widget](#) based on current recommendations to assist in clinical decision making about testing for Zika virus infection. Testing recommendations by area of travel are outlined on this page. For more information on testing pregnant women, see:

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/pregnant-women/testing-pregnant-women.html>

[U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry](#)

CDC and state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments request that healthcare providers, especially obstetric and pediatric healthcare providers, participate in the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry.



[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women](#)

[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age](#)

Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children

[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants & Children](#)

Sexual Transmission

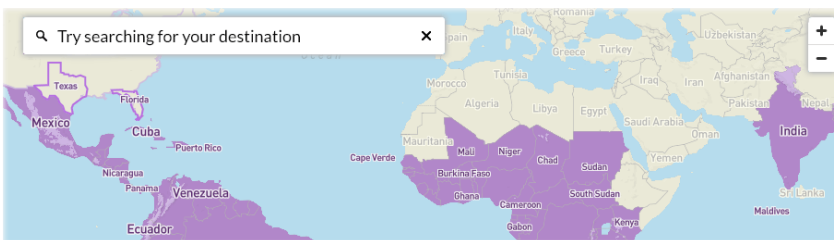
[Zika and Sexual Transmission](#)

Travel Information

[Zika Travel Information](#)

[Advice for People Living in or Traveling to South Florida](#)

CDC has issued guidance for people living in or traveling to Miami-Dade County, Florida. CDC designates areas for Zika virus transmission prevention in the continental United States and Hawaii as red or yellow. Miami-Dade County is designated as a Zika cautionary area (yellow area): A geographic area where local transmission has been identified, but evidence is lacking that the intensity of transmission is comparable to that in a red area.



[Advice For People Living In or Traveling to Brownsville, Texas](#)

On December 14, 2016, CDC issued guidance related to Zika for people living in or traveling to Brownsville, Cameron County, TX, and has designated Brownsville as a Zika cautionary area (yellow area). On November 28, the Texas Department of State Health Services reported the state's first case of local mosquito-borne Zika virus infection in Brownsville. Additional cases of mosquito-borne Zika have been identified in the area, suggesting that there is a risk of continued spread of Zika virus in Brownsville.

CDC Emergency Operations Center Information

[NEW: CDC Emergency Operations Center 101](#)

The video describes what an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is, how it fits within the framework of Incident Management Systems, how it functions and the benefits of establishing one and the importance of routine use in maintaining it. [Watch video](#)



CDC News and Announcements

[CDC Science Clips: Volume 9, Issue: 12](#)

Each week, select science clips are shared with the public health community to enhance awareness of emerging scientific

knowledge. The focus is applied public health research and prevention science that has the capacity to improve health now.

Public Health Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness and Response for Health Professionals—(CDC) Find preparedness resources for health professionals at <http://emergency.cdc.gov/health-professionals.asp>

Emergency Preparedness and Response Training Resources for Clinicians—(CDC) Find online and in-person training resources at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp

Natural Disasters and Severe Weather

Prepare for Spring Weather—(CDC)

Food and Water Needs: Preparing for a Disaster or Emergency—(CDC)

Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters—(CDC)



Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

Antibiotic Resistance

NEW: New Study Shows Dentist Prescribe Within Guidelines, There is Still Room for Improvement

[Antibiotic Prescribing by General Dentists in the United States, 2013](#)

Dentists prescribed 24.5 million antibiotic prescriptions in 2013, which equates to 10% of all antibiotic prescriptions in the outpatient setting.

A recent CDC study published in the [Journal of the American Dental Association \(JADA\)](#) revealed information about antibiotic prescribing among general dentists in the U.S. The study found that although dentists usually prescribe within recommended guidelines, they sometimes prescribe antibiotics not indicated for dental conditions, such as fluoroquinolones and others used to treat urinary tract infections.

NEW: Continued CDC Funding for States to Detect, Respond, Prevent and Innovate

Through CDC's [Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases \(ELC\) Cooperative Agreement](#), CDC continues to work with state and local health departments to implement tracking, prevention, and antibiotic stewardship activities -- transforming how the nation combats and slows antibiotic resistance at all levels.

In addition to investments made last year, CDC is inviting grantees to participate in enhanced activities, potentially including:

- An [Antibiotic Resistance Lab Network](#) regional lab focused on drug-resistant tuberculosis
- Increased testing nationwide for the fungal threat *Candida*, including *C. auris*
- Whole genome sequencing for resistant gonorrhea isolates



These activities will enhance capacities to rapidly detect antibiotic resistance and prevent its spread to better protect Americans. **Visit CDC's antibiotic resistance website for the [funding announcement](#).**

See how [CDC invested](#) in every state in 2016 to combat antibiotic resistance in healthcare facilities, the community, and food.

Local CDC investments through ELC combat antibiotic resistance by strengthening the public health workforce and building stronger surveillance systems, modern and efficient laboratory facilities, and more integrated health information networks.

Seasonal Influenza

[Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View](#)—March 18 (CDC)
Flu View is a weekly influenza surveillance report prepared by CDC's Influenza Division. All data are preliminary and may change as CDC receives more reports.



[Information for Health Professionals](#)—(CDC)
The pages listed offer public health and healthcare professionals key information about vaccination, infection control, prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of seasonal influenza

[2016–2017 Flu Season](#)—(CDC)

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

March 31, 2017 / Vol. 66 / No. 12 [Download .pdf document of this issue](#)

- [Screening for Excessive Alcohol Use and Brief Counseling of Adults — 17 States and the District of Columbia, 2014](#)
- [Methadone Prescribing and Overdose and the Association with Medicaid Preferred Drug List Policies — United States, 2007–2014](#)
- [Sodium Intake Among Persons Aged ≥2 Years — United States, 2013–2014](#)
- [Zika Virus Transmission — Region of the Americas, May 15, 2015–December 15, 2016](#)
- [Yellow Fever Outbreak — Kongo Central Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, August 2016](#)
- [Evaluation of Automated Molecular Testing Rollout for Tuberculosis Diagnosis Using Routinely Collected Surveillance Data — Uganda, 2012–2015](#)



MMWR publications are prepared by CDC. To subscribe, go to www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

[MedWatch: The FDA Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program](#)—(FDA)
MedWatch is your FDA gateway for clinically important safety information and reporting serious problems with human medical products.

[FoodSafety.gov: Reports of FDA and USDA Food Recalls, Alerts, Reporting, and Resources](#)—
(HHS/USDA/FDA/CDC/NIH)
Foodsafety.gov lists notices of recalls and alerts from both FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Visitors to the site can report a problem or make inquiries.

The Emergency Risk Communication Branch in the Division of Emergency Operations, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response is responsible for the management of all COCA products.

For information about this update or other clinical issues, or to send your feedback, please contact us at coca@cdc.gov

[CDC Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity Facebook page](#) – connect with COCA on Facebook

[Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity](#) – resources for health care providers

[COCA RSS Feed](#) – subscribe to be notified of conference calls, updates, and CDC guidance for health providers

[Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication Training](#) – training program that draws from lessons learned during public health emergencies, and incorporates best practices from the fields of risk and crisis communication

[Health Alert Network](#) – CDC's primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, territorial, and local public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories



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